

Conferees Seek To End Labor's Ups and Downs

Unemployment Delegates to Study Economic Factors Responsible for Fluctuation in Nation's Business

Full Meeting October 10

Methods to Insure More Even Distribution of Jobs To Be Considered

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Study of the economic factors responsible for recurring business depression with consequent variation in the number of workers is to be undertaken this week by the sub-committee of the National Conference on Unemployment in an effort to arrive at a permanent policy for the prevention of involuntary idleness.

The full conference is to convene tomorrow to receive reports of its committees' deliberations and to frame the general program for permanent economic and employment stabilization. As a starting point for their investigations the committees have before them a comprehensive set of suggestions prepared by the economic advisory committee of the conference composed of expert economists from different sections of the country.

Preventives Suggested

Permanent preventive measures against unemployment suggested by the advisory committee include, in broad terms, compilation of essential information, long range planning of public works, mitigation of seasonal irregularities of employment, permanent betterment of cyclical unemployment and unemployment and depression insurance.

Under these heads the suggestions cover the entire economic problem of the nation, considering the various factors of prices, freight rates, foreign trade, production and consumption and the position of the Federal Government during the recurring depressions. Voluntary unemployment, according to the economic experts, follows seasonal fluctuations of business and a policy is sought for regularizing employment both at the bottom of the down curve and the top of the upswing.

Hold Inflation Down

"It is just where the screws must be put upon inflation that citizen-education on cycles will do its best service," the Monetary committee's report said. "Congress will be tempted to inflationist measures. Bankers will need even more real courage at that point than during the disintegration of depression. We must cease the meaningless use of the word 'pessimist' and certainly cease to be afraid of being called only."

The present surplus of gold, whose corrective interest flow is checked for some years to come, offers a peculiar temptation to a false boom which would bring on a quick and deadly depression. Use of the word 'pessimist' and certainly cease to be afraid of being called only."

Spy System Weapon Of Steel Concerns, Says Church Board

Used to Fight Union From Within Plants: Espionage Against Commission and Attack on Clergy Charged

The Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch Movement made public last night a supplementary report on the steel strike of 1919, describing the alleged use of "undercover men" or spies by the steel companies and detailing its dealings and efforts toward mediation with the United States Steel Corporation.

Hundreds of original documents are quoted in the report on "undercover men" in the steel strike, which declares that "widespread systems of espionage are an integral part of an anti-union policy of great industrial corporations."

"Industrial espionage is confined to America," the report says. "What espionage there is in Europe is a government monopoly; no other civilized country tolerates large scale, privately owned labor spying."

The spy hired by the steel companies, says the commission, worked like a workman, talked like a workman, whistled depressing rumors, stirred up racial hatred and stirred up union strikers, and "even in his daily mail, spy reports he advised not so much 'slugging' as 'influence' by municipal authorities to close up public meeting places."

The document also traces the alleged practice of industrial espionage against the commission and the Interchurch Movement. It is said that in the summer of 1920, the report of an unnamed "undercover man" who pursued the commission's investigators in Pittsburgh and inspected the Interchurch office designed as a document A, is given in full. It was sent to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation. It is said, and was dated November 1920, that the commission's interview with E. H. Clegg, chairman of the board of the corporation, "The 'anonymous' report called the investigators 'members of the I. W. W. and Red'."

Two other "spy reports" against the Interchurch are detailed, one of which, described as Document B, is alleged to have been mailed by Ralph M. Easton, of the National Police Station, to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation on March 29, 1920, with a letter requesting that the clergyman reported to be "kicked out of their positions."

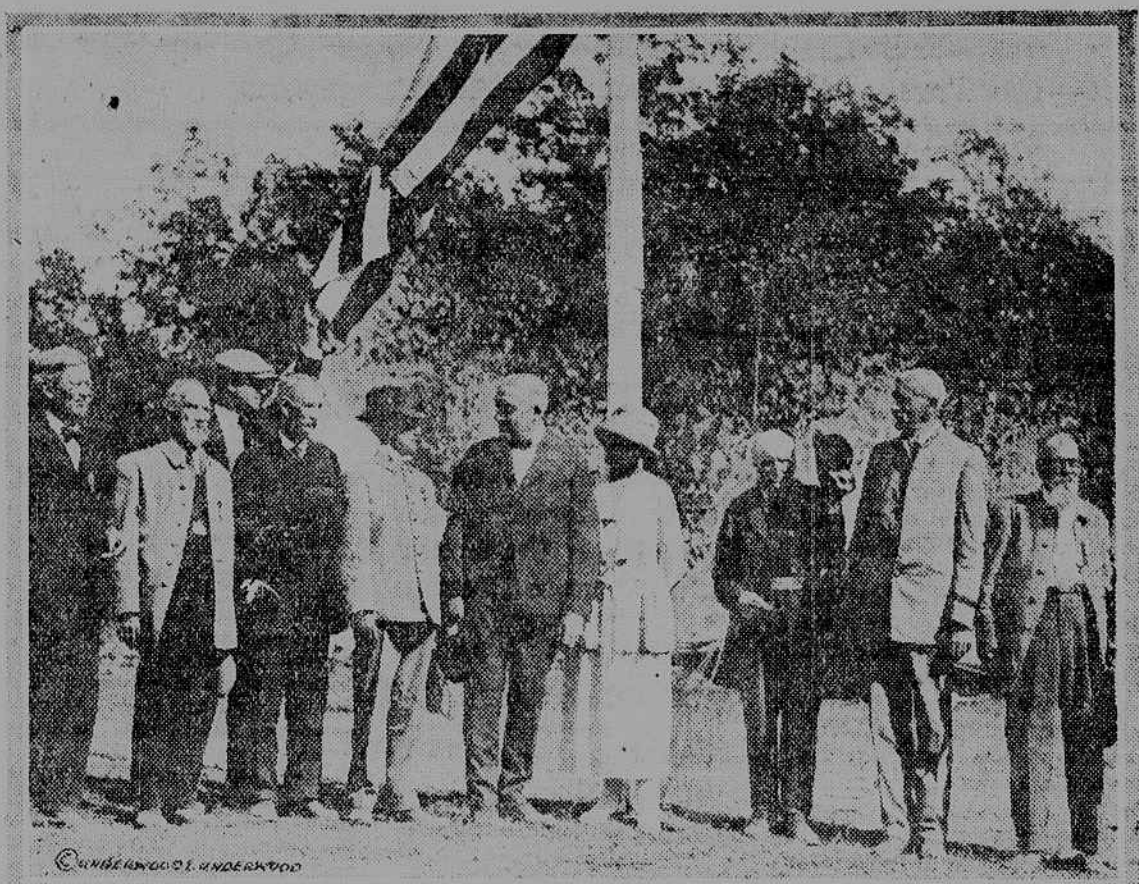
A third document circulated in the spring of 1920, the commission says, had been described by business men who had shown it to them as the "thing responsible for the failure of the Interchurch financial drive in Pittsburgh." It comprised twenty-six typewritten pages and included much of the spy material in Documents A and B. It was declared.

Mounted Policeman Hurt Thrown While Pursuing Runaway in Central Park

Mounted Policeman Martin A. Early, of the Arsenal Police Station, was thrown from his mount and suffered lacerations of the right hand yesterday while attempting to stop a horse which had run away from Nathan's Tavern, of 1801 Seventh Avenue, on the bridge path in Central Park.

Early was riding Manhattan, one of the best known horses in the mounted police stables. He succeeded in overtaking the runaway and passing it. When he turned his mount in the path of the fleeing horse the runaway ran into the ground and Early was thrown to the ground. After being treated by an ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital Early returned to his post. The runaway animal was stopped by a stroller in the park.

Harding Visits Memorable Civil War Battlefield



The President, Mrs. Harding and some of the veterans of '61 at The Wilderness yesterday, where the field maneuvers of the east coast expeditionary forces of the Marine Corps were held. The "Devil Dogs" reenacted the historic battle, while some of the actual participants looked on.

4,000 Marines Hear President Voice Tribute

(Continued from page one)

where the entire brigade of Marines was assembling prior to passing in review. The spot chosen for the President to stand was on a hill where General Grant had his headquarters during the Wilderness campaign.

From the point of view of the spectator the maneuvers reached their climax in the review. As the regiments marched before their Commander-in-Chief the band took up "The Long Long Trail." With fixed bayonets and full marching equipment the men swung past the President, dipping their regimental banners as they passed. The President acknowledged the salutes.

The fast stepping Marines were scarcely by the President when along came the motor-drawn artillery units, their cannons as rigid as automata. A camouflaged tank took part in the review. Heavier guns rumbled by at the rear of motor tractors.

Then came the huge search lights, cannons, cranes and other necessities of war, all spick and span.

Two thousand Marines grouped themselves into a living picture of the President, faithfully reproducing his profile in a very short time. This was staged just before a clump of trees where a headstone marks the resting place of Stonewall Jackson's arm which had been amputated after his own hand had fired on and wounded him.

After retreat last night the band played and marched on and down the parade ground. Mrs. Harding became interested in the music that she ignored mess call and remained on the ground listening to the band. When the musicians paraded to the air with rebel yells. Before the band dispersed it played Mr. Harding's favorite, "A Perfect Day."

Marine Flyers Bomb Warship

In the evening the marine flyers matched wits with the marine anti-aircraft gunners. The aviators attempted theoretically to bomb a battleship from which the "archies" manned by the crew of marines, attempted to "destroy" the attacking planes.

The deck of the "warship" was equipped with searchlights that sent skyward broad beams of light which groped endeavoring to locate the planes. The machines were flying so high that the sound of their motors was inaudible on the ground.

The President and Mrs. Harding watched with keen interest the efforts of searchlights to pick up the bombers. The rules of the game provided that when a plane was picked up by the searchers the flyer was to burn red light. From time to time the aviators would set drift flares which illuminated the surrounding territory for a mile. The observers on the ground were unable to make out the planes when the searchlights picked them up.

Major General Estess, commanding the Marine Corps, said that the operators of the lights did exceptionally well by three times spotting the "enemy" planes. Each time the anti-aircraft guns would roar a salvo in the general direction of the foe.

Marine flyer Captain John Davis became confused and attempted to land in Charlestonville, Va., before realizing his mistake. The rates were kind as he effected a landing in strange territory at midnight without damage to himself or the plane.

Pershing Plea To Curb War Stirs France

(Continued from page one)

ranking officials, and with them Marshal Foch. The civil officials were high-spirited and in conventional garb, and their funeral appearance was in sharp contrast with that of the gold-hatted marshals and generals wearing their medals on brilliant uniforms.

Ambassador Herriek Speaks

Soon after these notables gathered an automobile bearing General Pershing, Ambassador Herriek and General H. T. Allen, commander of the American army on the Rhine, arrived, closely followed by President Millerand and Minister of War Barthou, who had passed before the troops grouped and pointed and posted in silence.

Ambassador Herriek was the first to speak, quoting Lincoln's Gettysburg address with the hope "that these dead shall not have died in vain."

General Pershing followed, delivering in a strong voice the words which the French government will order printed and posted throughout France. At the conclusion of his speech the general pinned the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest tribute the American government can pay, on the chest of our perpetual benefactor.

"In the name of the President and the people of the United States, as a token of our perpetual belief in the righteousness and justice of the cause for which you died, as a mark of respect and admiration to your countrymen, I place this Congressional Medal of Honor upon your tomb."

Minister Barthou thanked the American government in behalf of France and sketched the co-operation of America in the war and France's problems for the future.

The ceremony ended, the officials stood with their backs to the Arc de Triomphe while the troops passed in review.

Thunderous Cheers

With the possible exception of the composite regiment which acted as Pershing's guard of honor in the ceremonies two years ago, never have more cheering troops been seen in the impression on Paris than the picked battalion from the Rhine today.

The battalion moved as one man, colors flying and evoked thunderous cheers from the crowd, which stood in solemn respectfulness throughout the ceremony, humming in the great Place de l'Etoile. Thousands of French troops followed the Americans in the parade. They also were cheered enthusiastically.

General Pershing was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by Minister Barthou and later at the Hotel Crillon he received members of the Paris Post of the American Legion, one hundred strong, headed by Colonel Francis Drake, the host commander.

In a brief speech the general praised the work of the Legion in the United States, especially in its aid of the unemployed.

General Pershing will leave for London Thursday to decorate the British unknown soldier in Westminster Abbey. Late today it had not been decided whether the composite battalion would accompany him.

Inspiration to Mothers

PARIS, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—General Pershing's speech made a profound impression. Referring to the unknown as "Soldier of France, dear friend and my comrade," the general said:

"I salute in your noble life and in your tragic death you have become to the world an immortal symbol of devotion to the highest ideals of mankind. Your valor on many fields will ever remain an inspiration to living mothers who weep over your grave as they recall the heroism of their own brave sons."

"Your Allied comrades remember with deep emotion how you cheered them as you fell. They praise your gallant deeds while they renew their vows of allegiance to the principles for which you fought. Dear soldier, your battle is over. You sleep quietly amid the noisy traffic of a great city. For you, the victory is won. You gave your last drop of life's blood for liberty, and in the glorious sacrifice of your youth was born the hope of those you left behind."

"You gave your all for peace, but your gift will be barren unless a generous spirit of unselfish co-operation arises to take the place of hatred. Unknown soldier, to you of whom thousands of mothers ask, 'Is it my son?' to your tomb, which is for France, the seat of the country. I bring the love and affection of the American soldiers who fought beside you and the valiant soldiers of France."

you have just decorated the unknown soldier we accept as proof of your admiration, but we also see therein the token of your friendship. We have fought together for the same ideals. Right shall not be truly definitely victorious unless victory keeps her promise."

Referring to Ambassador Herriek's speech, which was a reaffirmation of the feeling of friendship that America has for "the soldiers of France who died defending their country against an unprovoked invasion," M. Barthou declared:

"I thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for having said here, especially here, that the security of France is the basis for the peace of the world."

"The sword has done its work," asserted Ambassador Herriek, "and now is now no problem for the sword. We hear whisperings of selfish greed hid in the stolen cloak of sleeping commerce. We behold pious plotings for some piece of earth which mocks the name of revolution or derides the epithet of patriotism. Our souls are weary with quibblings, with hickering and with monetary maneuvers. What we need to hear once more ringing throughout the land is the word self-sacrifice."

"In 1914 a mighty crime was planned and executed against this country, but by the very strength of her example, by her virtues and her valor France drew into the circle of her defense the spiritual forces of the whole universe, and it was these forces, animating the strong right arms of the Allied soldiers which gave to right the victory."

"I believe the future of the world is bound up in the fortunes of France. She is the color guard of the army of hope, and as she stands or falls the battle we are now waging will be lost or won."

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Childs

Sentiment for General Rail Strike Ebbing

Vote of Unions Expected to Favor Walk-Out, but Leaders Hold Present Time Is Inauspicious

Public Opinion Against It

Unauthorized Outbreaks May Occur: Result of Ballot To Be Known Oct. 10

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The danger of a general railroad strike, which would add incalculably to the seriousness of the industrial situation in America, seemed to be moderating to-day as the railroad unions prepared to count the strike vote being taken by all the branches of the industry. Strike sentiment was ebbing, it was indicated, notwithstanding the fact that an overwhelming vote seems to have been given for the proposition to walk out.

It is known that the chiefs of the big unions are not in favor of a strike at this time when the country is full of idle men. They hesitate to add several hundred thousand men to the unemployed army and throw out of work other millions who would be unable to go ahead if transportation is shut off or seriously crippled. In short, they feel that a strike at this time, with public sentiment decidedly against it, would fail.

The actual results of the ballot will not be known until October 10, executives of the unions announced to-day. The Brotherhood of Trainmen completed its vote last week, and it showed 90 per cent in favor of a strike against the 12 per cent wage reduction ordered by the United States Railway Labor Board.

Notwithstanding this decisive vote, W. G. Lee, the trainmen's president, said his organization would not call a strike unless joined by the other major

railway unions—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors and Switchmen's Union.

Responsibility for any overt act, such as a "runaway" strike, is thus shifted to the shoulders of these organizations, whose officers and general chairmen met here to-day. The officers of these four unions have the authority to order a strike or to veto the strike vote taken by the men. The Federated Shops Crafts, with a membership of about 400,000, voted for a strike several weeks ago, but their officers have withheld action, awaiting the verdict of the brotherhoods, who constitute the reigning power in the railway unions.

It is considered certain all the smaller unions will follow the lead of the brotherhoods, although if they decide against a strike at this time there may be unauthorized outbreaks. But the shop crafts and others realize they would get nowhere without the support of the brotherhoods.

Bourgeoisie "Ungrateful," Florence Fascisti Give Up

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The local Fascist organization at Florence, one of the most active in Italy, has issued a manifesto announcing its intention to quit the political struggle, according to a Florence dispatch to "The London Times." The action is taken because of the indifference of the ungrateful bourgeoisie, which failed to display mourning and close shops after the recent Fascist losses at Modena.

Incident to the conference statements of the Sinn Féin spokesmen, as published by the South of Ireland papers, indicate that demand will be made for the release of Irish prisoners in jail and internment camps.

The feeling is reported to be growing among Southern Unionists and Constitutional Nationalists that they are entitled to representation. "The Irish Times" says "at least one representative of the Southern Unionists ought to have a place at the conference table. We anticipate no objection from the Republican leaders, whose meetings with the Southern Unionists were a most auspicious feature of the early negotiations. The time will come when this educated and influential minority must have policy plans of its own. It is to play a proper part in the building of the new Ireland."

Irish Will Make Demand For Prisoners' Release

Question To Be Submitted at Conference: British to Name Delegates This Week

LONDON, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—The Cabinet, which is to meet this week as soon as Premier Lloyd George returns to London, is expected first to select representatives to the Irish conference. According to Dublin advices the Sinn Féin delegation will be accompanied by Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Propaganda, and several of his assistants.

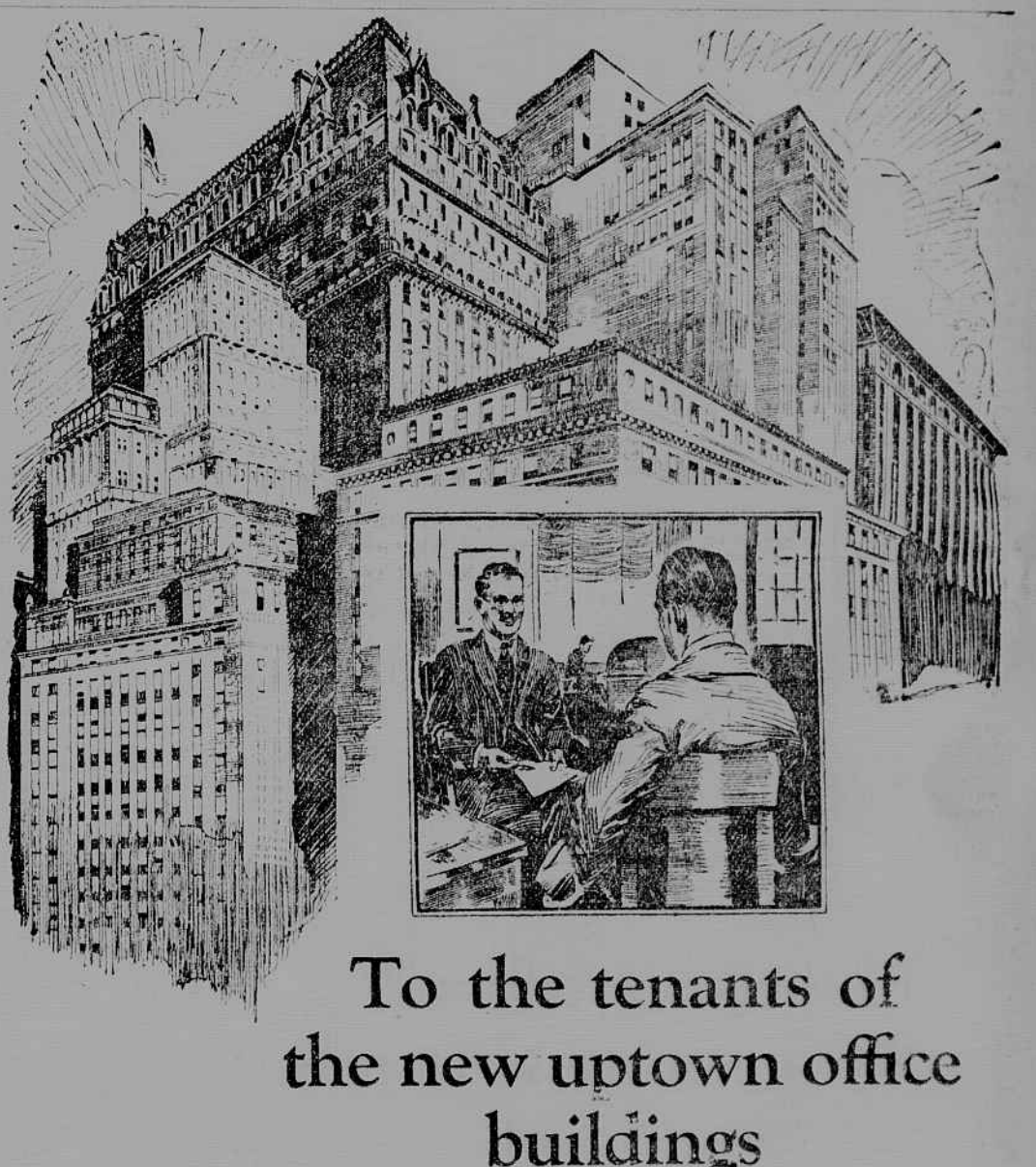
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